

Spearhead

70p

No 271 SEPTEMBER 1991



HOW MUCH LONGER WILL THERE BE A BRITISH ARMY?

*See our commentary on the planned defence cuts
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Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Gorbachev's nemesis

The news that President Gorbachev has been ousted by a coup backed by the Soviet military has come to us on the very morning that this monthly commentary is being written, and therefore it is not possible, if we are to meet our normal publication deadline, for us to gather all the information surrounding this event that would be required for a definitive analysis of what is now happening in Russia. What we can do without hesitation, however, is counsel our readers against the predictable knee-jerk reaction that we are now seeing coming from the politicians and mass media in Britain.

This magazine is hardly likely to be accused, even by its worst enemies, of being pro-communist. For 26½ years we have waged an unremitting battle against everything that bolshevism represents. At the same time we have avoided the temptation always to view world developments in the simplified black-and-white terms in which they are often viewed by conservative red-haters of the Monday Club or Bircher



AUGUST 19th: TROOPS ON THE STREETS IN MOSCOW
Was the motive for the coup against Gorbachev communist or nationalist?

variety. We hazard a guess (and at this early stage we must emphasise that it is simply a guess) that what is now going on in the Soviet Union is by no means a simple case of a hard-line communist backlash against Gorbachev and his reforms which must, of necessity, be opposed by every good opponent of the Soviet system.

The downfall of the old red regime in Russia was understandably welcomed throughout the world and most understandably of all in Russia itself — so much so that many did not even bother to give their minds to the thought of what might replace that regime and whether it might represent any improvement upon it. In fact, Mr. Gorbachev and his new 'liberalising' policies have been an utter disaster for the country. The man himself, while looking and sounding formidable and capable enough, has in the outcome turned out to be

inept and incompetent. What was an inefficient system before he came to power has become immeasurably more inefficient. In a few years Gorbachev has succeeded in reducing Russia to chaos, with increasingly long queues in the cities lining up to buy goods from shops that are increasingly empty of even the barest living necessities. This itself would be bad enough, but Gorbachev has compounded the discontent by humiliating Russia abroad in his almost grovelling missions to western capitals to appeal to foreign leaders and world bankers to bale his country out of troubles that are largely, though by no means entirely, of his own creation. The Russian people, despite having lived for over 70 years under a system and an ideology that are in theory internationalist, are probably much more nationally-minded and patriotic than most people in the West — and this goes, not only for the ordinary man or woman in Moscow's Red Square or Leningrad's Nevsky Prospekt, but for no small part of the more influential classes who constitute the country's ruling *élites*, most especially of all the military leadership.

In this column last month we spoke of the moves to corral the new Russia, through pressure and flattery applied to Gorbachev, into the bankers' 'World Order', and we stated that the G7 summit in London was most certainly part of that process. In this analysis we referred to what have been called the 'reactionary forces' within Russia, and we indicated that this term does not necessarily mean the old-guard communists but is much more likely to mean the nationalist and patriotic forces that would be averse and resistant to the internationalisation of the Soviet economy and to their country permitting its internal affairs to be determined by outside influences. When liberals and one-worlders speak of 'reactionaries', they invariably mean those who are the most strongly opposed to their own designs. The term has thereby become something of a badge of honour to be worn

SPEARHEAD

No. 271 SEPTEMBER 1991

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

Editor: John Tyndall

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by those of us who repudiate everything that one-world liberalism stands for. When it is stated, as is now the case, that the 'reactionaries' have taken control in Russia by means of the overthrow of Gorbachev, that is not necessarily a sign that the country is heading back towards classical communism; it may simply mean that Russian patriots have decided that they are not any longer going to allow Gorby to sell their country down the river.

It may well be, of course, that the coup against Gorbachev is supported by many of the communist old guard. If so, however, it is probable that this would be more for tactical than for ideological reasons. It would make sense for that old guard to ally itself with whatever forces at the present moment provide the best chance of halting the developments that have been set in motion by *glasnost* and *perestroika*, and if these forces include members of the military and others whose inclinations are more fascist than communist, so be it. Did not Lenin teach his disciples that communists, while being rigid in doctrine, must be infinitely flexible and manoeuvrable in method? Stalin and Hitler, though their ultimate aims were wholly in conflict with each other, found it expedient to enter into alliance at a given moment in history because short-term considerations dictated such a policy. The same could very well be true of communists and nationalists in Russia who have combined to get rid of Gorbachev.

In the coming weeks, almost anything may happen. Those in Britain who seek to form some coherent picture of developments would be well advised to adopt the rule that whatever meets with the approval of western politicians and the western media is most probably bad and whatever is greeted with protest and outrage by those same people and agencies could very well be good. We should, moreover, avoid the old and ingrained habit of seeing everything in simple terms of communists versus non-communists. At other times and in other situations that might well be a sound way of reasoning, but in the present Russian imbroglio things are a hundred times more complicated.

Above all, we should reject the voices of those who will cry that the new situation in Russia means a likely re-opening of the 'cold war'. The former 'cold war' always was a myth, and any revival of that 'cold war' will be no less of a myth. The people who have given Gorbachev the boot in Russia have done so, not in order to engage in military adventures beyond that country's borders, but so as to put an end to chaos in Russia itself. We may approve or disapprove of the methods they employ to do this but the affair is Russia's business and not ours. We should most decisively reject the posturing and vaporising of our own politicians over the matter, because these histrionics are essentially performed for effect, and most of all to divert our attentions from the mounting series of disasters

those politicians are visiting on Britain.

As a final comment on these events, we might put together two pieces of information surrounding them which perhaps serve to cast some light on Gorby himself. Apparently, the coup against him took place just before he was due to preside over the signing of the new Union Treaty that would have transferred a great deal of power from Moscow to the country's constituent republics; the timing of the coup would therefore have been fairly predictable. Yet Gorby chose that very moment to be away on holiday at his villa on the Black Sea.

One cannot help feeling that Joe Stalin would not have allowed himself to be caught out in that way. This, and the state of Russia after six years of Gorby rule, suggests that behind his media-nurtured image of grand world statesman the man was in fact something of a wally.

Disarming Britain

The Government, as is now generally known, has a programme for cuts in defence which are going to reduce the already ridiculously small British Army to about three quarters its present size, as well as drastically running down naval and air forces to the point at which the armed services as a whole will be reduced by about 20 per-cent. So savage are these cuts that they have raised a furore of protest within the armed services themselves, as well as among some sections of the Tory Party, particularly on the parliamentary bank benches.

Principal among the accusations by the Government's defence critics are that: (1) the cuts indicate "no coherent strategic overview" — which is a clumsily verbose way of saying that there appears to be no proper strategic thinking behind the latest conceptions of our defence commitments; and that: (2) the cuts are clearly influenced to a great extent by pressures to reduce public spending, and therefore place economics above national security.

There is no doubt that the latter factor does play some considerable part in the Government's thinking. However, both accusations omit a further consideration which so far has not even been mentioned.

A clue to this is provided in the defence white paper *Options for Change*, in which the Government attempts to provide its rationale for the cuts. Here it is stated that, so far as the Government sees things, outside the United Kingdom British forces will rarely be acting alone and that their role will be "to contribute to multi-national formations." This was underlined by Defence Secretary Tom King when in reply to his critics he stated that he did not foresee circumstances of international conflict in which Britain would be acting separately from her 'allies'.

This is the nub of the issue. The Government's defence critics have rightly stated that, with our forces cut down as now planned; it is doubtful that they could carry

out any significant military operation anywhere in the world unaided. This would mean, in effect, that the campaign to liberate the Falklands in 1982 would in the future be beyond Britain's capacity if, as then, she were acting independently.

What most of the Government's critics seem not to realise is that this is entirely consistent with what might be termed 'higher policy'. In keeping with this same higher policy, it has been decreed that Britain shall gradually surrender what is left of her political and economic sovereignty to supra-national authorities in Europe. It would be illogical, given that aim, for the Government not to be bent also on surrendering our capacity for independent military action. The name of the game, in case it has escaped these critics, is **internationalism**, i.e. the dismantlement of the free and sovereign nation-state. Every act of British Government policy since at least 1960 has been in accordance with that goal. Once the goal is recognised, every move in its direction, whether in the political, economic or military spheres, can be seen for what it is.

It is no accident that this programme to render Britain defenceless except with the help of foreign powers comes just at a time when it is being mooted that national armies in Europe should gradually be disbanded and their place taken by supra-national European forces. Both policies would of course be entirely consistent with each other.

Across the ages, the British people have always known how to describe any action by any of our fellow countrymen which undermined the nation's ability to defend itself and thus aided and abetted its enemies. The word, in case some have forgotten it, was **Treason**. And for Treason it was our custom to hang people.

Today, such actions masquerade under different descriptions and are sanctified by attributing to them different purposes. Thus are we told that the running down of our armed forces is a response to a "changing international situation," a "review of our commitments" and other such high-sounding jargon in which government ministers and spokesmen have become expert in recent times.

What is important is that we understand these mutilations of our armed forces for what they are. Contrary to what some say, they are not symptomatic of the absence of a strategy; there is a strategy alright: the strategy is to kill Britain off as a nation. To this purpose, she must be left with no sovereign government, no control over her monetary affairs, no national industrial structure to call her own — and in the long run not even a recognisable ethnic identity. To these things it is now timely to add that neither will Britain be permitted to have any army, navy or air force that can be called British while at the same time being capable of mounting any effective defence either of Britain itself or of British interests overseas (which anyway will themselves be eliminated

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WHEN HERESY DARES RAISE ITS HEAD

A leading establishment journalist calls into question some of the grand assumptions of 'democracy', as JOHN TYNDALL relates

IT HAS BEEN a recurring theme in this magazine that the collapse of communism which we have witnessed over the past year or two is only one part — the first part — of a process of change now in the wind that is going to shake the world to its very foundations, a process of change which will not only see the Marxist dream buried but which will sound the death knell for everything that the 20th century has stood for.

Now and again, a small token of this appears in the way of a TV film, a book or a newspaper article which not long ago would never have been allowed to see the light of day, but which now manages to slip through the wall of censorship which our mind-controllers have long been accustomed to maintain in order to protect us from the influence of heretical ideas. Just such a manifestation of the changing times appeared in the *Sunday Telegraph* on August 4th in the form of an article by Peregrine Worsthorne entitled 'When democracy betrays the people'.

Spearhead often finds itself disagreeing with Mr. Worsthorne, and will probably continue so to do in the future. At the same time we have more than once welcomed him as an iconoclast of the pen who is prepared now and then to venture into areas of public debate where others fear to tread, and to tilt his lance at the sacred idols of liberalism with a courage and an articulateness that in the past has been rare among leading journalists. The article referred to was just such an instance.

"Whom," asked Mr. Worsthorne, "will we be able to hold to account if Britain does

decide to go ahead into a European federation which turns out to be a disaster from Britain's point of view? In the old days of monarchy there was never any doubt who was to blame if things went terribly wrong — the King. In a democracy, however, there is no comparably clear-cut and identifiable person to blame. Will MPs be to blame? Not really, since it was we who elected them. Even the Government won't be easy to blame since the final decision will have been endorsed by all parties; conceivably even by a referendum." And he continued:-

"What democracy does is to make the people accessories before the crime, thereby depriving them of any plea of innocence should a crime be committed in their name. Where the people are sovereign everybody is guilty and therefore, in effect, nobody is guilty. In many ways of course democracy has greatly increased the power of the people, and made governments far more accountable. But in one vastly important way it has done the opposite. In the old days, if the worst came to the worst, the people could always cut off the head of the King. In their hands lay the ultimate deterrent of, so to speak, capital punishment. Democracy has removed that power since the only heads the people can reasonably cut off as a punishment for national disaster are their own."

CHECK ON POWER

Here Mr. Worsthorne is of course acknowledging a truth that has always been understood by the critics of 'democracy': that the power of the absolute individual ruler never is as total as it is assumed to be,

since in the final reckoning there is always a way of getting rid of him, if necessary by bumping him off. The allusion to the King being beheaded by 'the people' is of course somewhat coy, since that scarcely ever happens; virtually every revolution against monarchy has been, if not a palace one, at least one engineered by leading elements of the nobility or bourgeoisie, always acting "in the name of the people," of course! However, the main point is nonetheless accepted. One is reminded of the one-time Director-General of the BBC, Lord Reith, who when asked what form of government he favoured replied: "Despotism tempered by assassination." Whether meant facetiously or not, the statement contained no small kernel of wisdom. This applies of course to the despotism of the individual; it is another matter entirely with the despotism of a whole system, which is what Mr. Worsthorne seems to be getting at when later he says of democratic government that it...

"...facilitates endless buck-passing. Nobody is to blame and everybody is to blame. With power divided into so many small particles, there is no way of knowing precisely who should be held responsible for its abuse."

Communism, to take one example, has always been much more a despotism of the system than of one individual. The Stalin period might be thought to have marked something of a contradiction of this, but of course there are always exceptions to the rule. However, even Stalin could not have got away with his crimes had he not had behind him a vast apparatus of state that was

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ULTIMATE REDRESS
Charles I on the way to his execution. These days the nation has no such deterrent to bad rulers.

the creation not so much of himself as of the Communist Party that spawned him and the sinister political underworld by which it in turn was spawned. The death of Stalin did not rid the Russian people of this yoke; it took thirty-odd more years for that to happen, as it started to do when the system itself fell apart.

SYSTEMATISED TYRANNY

In the face of systematised tyranny, as distinct from the tyranny of one individual, the people are like a man tormented by a plague of wasps: it is not the slightest use his taking a swipe at one wasp who happens at the moment to be buzzing particularly close to him, for even if he succeeds in killing it he will find that in no time it will be replaced by another, and another, and yet another. The British people have in many ways been in precisely this sort of position for as long as any of us can remember. Inflicted with a series of disastrous prime ministers and ruling parties, they have in the end given each of them a vote of no-confidence, always in the fond hope that the succeeding ones will be better and always doomed to have that hope shattered before very long.

The fact that this has happened for so long, while the electorate has gone on tolerating it and vainly waiting for things to change for the better, is illustrative of a form of tyranny at least as bad as that of any individual despot, for there is no greater tyranny than that which results from the placing of power in the hands of an entity that does not have the slightest idea of how to use it — 'the people' — and which therefore must depend almost wholly on instruction from another power — the mass media — which is unelected, is responsible to nobody and, as Mr. Worsthorne might have said but did not, is one of those entities which no-one will hold to account when things go disastrously wrong. It has sometimes been possible, as Mr. Worsthorne has reminded us, to remedy wrongs by cutting off the heads of kings. Who has ever thought of remedying wrongs by executing a newspaper magnate, or a producer of a TV current affairs programme? And if anyone did, just how many of such personages would have to be executed before mass media bias tilted in a different direction?

Mr. Worsthorne says of the slide into European federation: "Will MPs be to blame? Not really, since it was we who elected them." Are we to infer from this that the British voter is to blame? Indeed the British voter can no more be blamed for electing such MPs than a blind man can be blamed for failing to see a street sign warning him that a manhole lies directly in his path. Blame lies with a system which is maintained by use of a mammoth pretence: the pretence that the mass of people can understand the complexities of political issues sufficiently to be able to determine them by electing or dismissing members of parliament.

That the people do not understand such issues is even admitted by at least a very large section of the people themselves. How so? By the way in which such people continue to vote for politicians about whose policies they are by no means happy but which they passively endorse simply by the belief that those politicians, being presumed to be 'experts' at their jobs, must know better than they. This is evident in the case of the European issue. I have never met more than one British voter in 100 who is an enthusiast for European Union or even believes that it will benefit this country. Yet the mass of voters continue to elect politicians who are committed to European Union. Why? Because, in the words of many voters to whom I have spoken, "it seems we have no alternative." And what is the source of this counsel of despair which says that Britain has no alternative to European Union? Why, it is the voice of the party politician, who has told this to the voter so often that the latter accepts it, albeit not without considerable reluctance.

TOTAL FRAUD

That what passes for 'democracy' today is a total fraud is acknowledged by Mr. Worsthorne when he says later in his article:-

"In no way at all were the people involved in the process which has turned this country into a multi-racial society — rather less involved than they would have been under an absolute monarch, who would at least have had to worry about the anger of the mob. Nor will they be involved much more in the political process that could well put an end to British independence... "If democracy means government by the people then there is going to be little damned democracy about the way our European future is determined. To all intents and purposes the decision has been taken. **For the last 20 years or so anybody wanting to have any career in the public service, in the higher reaches of the City or the media has had to be pro-European, or at any rate not anti-European.**" (*Present writer's emphasis*).

To the latter statement Mr. Worsthorne might have added that such aspirant careerists have also had to be anti-racist, or at any rate not racist. In addition, he might have included politics among those careers in which dissenters from the laid-down orthodoxy would not have stood a chance of advancement beyond the most ordinary level.

Much more could be said on this theme. I know a young man who was denied entry into an army officer-training college because several years previously he had been a member of a patriotic organisation. Unbelievable? Yes, but true — we actually live under a political system in which strong patriotic sentiments are considered a bar, rather than an advantage, to a man who wants to make the army his profession! And that is not all: numerous would-be activists and leaders of our movement have told us that they must confine themselves to a back-

ground role, sometimes indeed to non-membership, because it has become clear to them that they would not survive in their jobs, let alone get promoted, if it were known that they were in any way involved with the BNP.

JUGGERNAUT

Mr. Worsthorne provides a further example of the complete absence, on the part of 'democracy', of any responsiveness to the popular will when he goes on to say:-

"...Once the machinery of government is set as firmly on a particular course, as has happened over Europe, there is no concentration of power in a democracy sufficiently strong to put the juggernaut into reverse."

Precisely! And Mr. Worsthorne elaborates further when in a later passage he says:-

"...Few coming afresh to the debate could fail to see that European political federation in the circumstances of today and tomorrow, rather than yesterday, makes little sense... In the privacy of the closet, or among close friends, even many federasts would admit as much. But such is the momentum behind the European movement that none of these individual doubts, expressed separately, will be remotely sufficient to stop the juggernaut. To do that would require the will of an autocrat, which it is the purpose of democracy to prevent coming into existence, or to get rid of when it does come into existence. Not that the great mass of the people would oppose the juggernaut being stopped in its tracks. Indeed they would probably welcome it. But on an issue of this kind — where the political class has made up its mind over a long period — democratic forces can acquire no leverage over events."

And of course the writer, though he does mention it in this context, no doubt would agree that exactly the same can be said of that equally unstoppable juggernaut that has turned Britain, with no popular mandate whatever, into a multi-racial society.

So what do we have here? In fact we have all the manifestations of what people have been taught for decades to regard as totalitarian dictatorship. The 'political class' (meaning the ruling junta) has determined a long time ago on a policy for which it has not the slightest intention of seeking the consent of the general public. Of course, the public has (in theory) the option of rejecting that policy by voting out those particular members of the political class (junta) who are currently seen to be responsible for it. But if they do that they will only find that these rejects have been replaced by other members of the political class (junta) who are equally committed to the policy. Heads, the political class wins. Tails, the public loses.

Equally present in people's image of those dreaded totalitarian dictatorships is the existence of some functionaries within the apparatus of power who harbour inner doubts as to the wisdom or goodness of the

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WHEN HERESY DARES RAISE ITS HEAD

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policy that has been decreed but are only willing to confess these doubts "in the privacy of the closet, or among close friends" — in other words, functionaries of the system who are paralysed by fear of what may happen to them if they dissent openly. It may not be the concentration camp or the firing squad — yet! — but it most certainly is a closure of all doors to promotion within the system, perhaps indeed the loss even of the jobs they already have and the effective blackballing of them wherever else they may seek comparable employment. Just as Alexander Dubcek, in consequence of his transgressions against the ruling communist order in Eastern Europe in the late 1960s, was reduced to the post of a remote forestry clerk, so must those who might speak out against the policy upon which the political class (junta) in Britain has decided be made to understand — as they clearly do — that they too in that event would be consigned to the ranks of the hewers of wood and drawers of water, or at least very little removed from them.

WHO THEN SPEAKS FOR THE PEOPLE?

Not the least interesting point in Mr. Worsthorne's analysis is made when he says that to stop the juggernaut of the European movement would require the will of an autocrat. Almost certainly, things have reached a stage at which this is precisely the case, as, to quote Mr. Worsthorne again, "there is no concentration of power in a democracy sufficiently strong to put the juggernaut into reverse."

And just supposing that such a concentration of power, in the form of some kind of autocratic ruler with a strong party apparatus behind him, emerged to reverse the lemming-like slide into European federation and similar lemming-like policy trends such as the one towards multi-racialism, would this be 'undemocratic' in the sense of being contrary to the will of the people? According to Mr. Worsthorne, it would not. "Indeed," as he says, "they would probably welcome it."

If we ponder for a moment on these considerations we might in fact realise that the time has come to engage in a fundamental rethink over the entire range of notions concerning 'democracy' and 'dictatorship' which in Britain we have imbibed since childhood. It has been demonstrated to us, with abundant clarity, that by living in a state formally structured in accordance with the textbook precepts of 'democracy', with a parliament, a multi-party system, with press and broadcasting services not subject to the direct control of government and with free speech and freedom of assembly enshrined in law, we are not guaranteed immunity to arbitrary tyranny nor to the imposition upon

us of policies to which we have never consented, nor to the atmosphere of coercion and fear induced by threat of loss of employment against those who might fail to conform — all features, so we have been taught to suppose, of those horrible regimes presided over by dictators whom earlier in this century we bled our nation white and reduced it to bankruptcy to destroy, those autocrats whom, as Mr. Worsthorne says, it is the purpose of democracy to get rid of when they come into existence.

POPULIST AUTOCRACY

On the other hand, as Mr. Worsthorne has also reminded us, it is not inconceivable that such an autocrat, even a 'dictator', might act much more closely in accordance with the wishes of the mass of people than does a parliament under present conditions — for instance by reversing the slide into European Union or into multi-racialism. Mr. Worsthorne indeed explains in his article why this might be so, when he says:-

"...a democratic statesman has no need to be a gambler to take great risks. Decisions which only the most courageous of monarchs (or dictators. Ed.) would dare to take, lest he endanger, if not his head, at least his dynasty, can be taken by democratic leaders without their losing a moment's sleep since they have so relatively little to lose... For by de-dramatising the exercise of power, and never allowing it to come into clear focus, democracy has made the political process far less controllable just when it needs to be most controllable."

Here we are reminded of what the *Sunday Telegraph* writer said, and which I quoted earlier, about the absolute monarch who would have been less inclined to steer this country towards a multi-racial society because he "would at least have had to worry about the anger of the mob." Under such a state of affairs — which might equally apply to a so-called 'dictator' — the political process is, to use Mr. Worsthorne's words, 'controllable'. It is controllable to the extent that the monarch or dictator knows that, for him to remain in power, the 'anger of the mob' is something which it is wise to try to avoid. No such restraints today impose themselves upon the consciences of British parliaments; if the mob does not like what one group in parliament gives it, it can vote for another group which will give it just the same thing! And if later the original group comes forward once more to seek a popular mandate the mass media, firmly under the control of the 'political class', will ensure that all its past folly and treachery are forgotten — at least in respect of the crucial issues upon which it incurred the anger of the mob previously. This is dictatorship of the worst kind: a dictatorship that operates by deception because it is presumed by the vast majority not to exist. One of the great questions which the coming age is going to compel us to face is whether this is preferable or not preferable to a dictatorship which rules by strong methods, which sometimes

tramples upon those who manifest obstruction to it, but which is clearly visible and therefore manifestly responsible, and which, on issues of life or death to the nation, acts in accordance with the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the people.

REVIEW OF THE LANGUAGE

It is indeed a matter much open to debate whether the latter system warrants the description of 'dictatorship' at all, at least in the sense that the man in the street understands the term — for do not most of us presume 'dictating' to mean forcing people to accept policies which they do not support? If this be so, it means that we all will have to undergo some revision in our responses to the entire language of politics as it has been fed to us as staple diet for the past half-century or so. It could well be that before the current century has expired the entire political panorama will be viewed in new perspective, with the 'democrats' seen as autocrats and the 'autocrats' recognised as democrats. Perhaps it is not futile to hope that this will all be part of a new maturity with which people in the western world look at politics, a maturity which will be part of the same process as that great awakening and enlightenment that we have witnessed of late in the countries once comprising the Communist Bloc. Such a maturity would bury the silly fads, myths and superstitions that have held sway during the 20th century, of which jargon such as 'democracy' and 'dictatorship' are prominent examples.

We should never forget, when contemplating the system that parades under the name of 'democracy' today, that for most of the centuries in which mankind was evolving upwards towards culture and civilisation people had little use for it and only rarely practised it — Hellenic Democracy, as manifest in the State of Athens, having little in common with the ludicrous pantomime of parliament as we witness it on our TV screens in the 1990s. Were our remote ancestors lacking in good sense and reasonableness because of this? Or were they possessed of a special wisdom that has gone into suspension in our times but which perceptive minds are beginning to discover once again?

Whatever the answer to that question, Mr. Worsthorne's thoughts as expressed in the *Sunday Telegraph* last month show a welcome willingness to break with old habits and re-examine cherished faiths. May the process continue!

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GRADUATION DAY

A look at the shambles of modern British 'education',
by JAMES MOTTRAM

Intelligent young people are always our best hope for the the future. When hypocrisy and corruption find their way into the universities the game is up.

Of learned fools and of the many ways
In which their dignity itself displays,
Is there impression that so much endures
As when emerging from their sinecures,
But once a year, or twice at their discretion,
Assembled academics in procession
Parade on Graduation Day, award degrees —
Not just one tree of knowledge, many trees.
They move in groves, their mysteries arcane,
And more than ever marched on Dunsinane,
For where might one find lumber such as this
That flourishes in universities?
No less absurd is what goes on therein
Than talk of angels squatting on a pin.
It multiplies, a most pernicious breed
Of tally-clerks that someone learnt to read
And counsel artless students saying "Look,
This must be so. It's written in a book!"
They make a science of what cannot be;
Of Management and Sociology.
So many of them; some that specialise
In subjects more obscure than blind surmise
Who with their humbug seek to mystify
Though some at least we may identify.
See them now ceremoniously attired
In what, to lend them dignity, they've hired.
Observe the one who leads the stately dance
Of these custodians of ignorance —
The one out there in front who bears the mace —
How fortunate. It serves to hide his face!
See how he holds aloft the sacred totem:
Remark how fine the colour of his scrotum —
That hood of silk of puce that all beholders
Admire, with ermine trimmed, about his shoulders.
But hold! Let's have no more of comment ribald
On bits of borrowed silk in colours piebald,
So none may say of us we haven't tried
As hard as these at being dignified.
Come following directly on the mace
The luminaries of this puny race,
With strict regard for legal precedence,
The foremost enemies of common sense,
Who argue long and make remarks unkind
About who walks before or walks behind —
Until they have resolved the order nice:
The Bishop first — the Chancellor is 'Vice',
Though both agree precisely and how far
He follows in the rear, The Registrar.
The rest is easy, merely alphabetical,
Each cohort practical or theoretical
By that one rule takes precedence or gives
The same to all the representatives
Of those departments assembled here.
Zoologists are always in the rear,
And for today regret their breaking free
From former colleagues teaching botany.
Is it an arts man there who frowns and sneers
To see them in the vanguard, Engineers?

Why, let him make a little effort cortical
And recognise that they are aeronautical.
Some few among the same so very bright,
They know as much as both the brothers Wright.
The chemists follow now and no mean fools
But simple scientists applying rules.
How orderly! I wished to join them once,
As Shelley did, but proved, like him, a dunce.
And now more Engineers — they must be Civil,
Though goodness knows there's cause enough to cavil:
It's not like separating mares from colts —
One lectures here on nuts but not on bolts —
And such a task, the stern logician fears,
For one Brunel, a thousand Engineers.
How many, Lord, if one may ask how many,
Of such as these must go to make a Rennie.
Forgive us if we are not dialectical,
And just ignore the Engineers Electrical.

Those are our lecturers in Economics;
Of all this crowd the most outrageous comics.
They spend a nation's money without stint.
If you need more of it, why Sir, then print!
Now lecturers in English: with what cheek
They teach the language some are born to speak,
But all of English literature, they know it;
Why Alexander Pope was not a poet.
Here come the Geographers. How sad it be
They really take the subject seriously,
And not for them the names of rivers; they
Will hold their microencephalic sway
Like Titans over their immense domains
Of plains in Spain on which it never rains.
Now come Historians in coloured ribbon
Who hate each other and the name of Gibbon,
Who forage all the year like earnest flies
Upon their heaps of dung, accepted lies,
And leave their quiet, speculative glade
To be in tattered silk now on parade,
Still hoping some observe their loyal tread
And settle honours on each tiny head.
Behind them on their heels, yes close behind,
We have impostors of another kind,
But more in vogue, thus nothing to resent,
These experts to a man in Management,
Who know as much of dealing as the Chief
Who sold Manhattan Island or in brief
Have knowledge such that if you pay their fee
They'll save a fruit machine from bankruptcy.

Here come the Musicologists who grieve
That there is none today who shall receive
Degree Honoris Causa such as they
May condescend to give away,
And no composer of immortal airs
To honour as they link his name with theirs.
And yet, why should they sulk in injured pride?
They know their colleagues once at Oxford tried
Exploiting Handel, who refused to see

Contd. overleaf

GRADUATION DAY

(Contd. from prev. page)

How much he was in need of their degree,
And so remained until the day he died
A wretched amateur, unqualified.

Now comes the Modern Linguist walking staid —
Skilled as a continental chambermaid —
Proud of the vulgar mix of words he's got,
As much as her a chattering polyglot.
Rome made articulate the deaf and blind,
And spoke to all who had sufficient mind.
These scorn her gift of language — Oh but worse:
They put her policy into reverse,
Seeking to make as well as they are able
Their tower of ivory a tower of Babel.
Here come the Physicists, much envied they:
Unlimited the sums with which they play,
Expensive their equipment to renew.
They buy the stuff and ask: "What does it do?"
And then discover there is none can say,
And in a corner store the junk away.
These are the half-wits in procession paired
Who patronised a Whittle and a Baird.
Progress depends not on this kind of fool,
But, cheaply, on the genius of Joule,
Not on the follies of this kind of ham
But Einstein in Vienna on a tram.

Ah now the academic's poor relation
In PE lecturing, a brute creation.
They coach our teams and are despised, and yet
At least such people know of honest sweat.
Could we but say the same of those who tread
Close on their heels? The same cannot be said
Of lecturers in Politics. That such as they
Should be permitted here on such a day;
Contemptible among academicians;
Thank God not now engaged in disquisitions
Or teaching budding diplomats to smile
Where even affability is guile.
Then follow our Psychologists, who play
With jargon such as leads the fool astray.
Of idiots born they say it's evident
The child's a victim of environment.
In love with nonsense and averse to sense,
How they abhor the word intelligence,
Denying that one has more than any other,
To all, egalitarian — a brother,
And so, adroit, they demonstrate with ease
The truth of any lie designed to please.

Towards the end, before Zoology,
Observe our Sociologists, for we
Must take account of them and what they preach,
Of all the rag-bag rubbish they would teach.
We will not have their humbug much despised,
Nor yet would wish to see them canonised,
And must allow that they are arrogant
To substitute for knowledge dogma, cant.
But see, they have a lady their professor.
How well she walks upon her hind-legs, bless her.
Thus these assembled bores the female flatter
By having women teach what doesn't matter.

Is there a species known as humankind
That has than these now on parade less mind?
Why yes, of course. It's surely not imprudent
To say a word or two about the Student,
For is not he or is not she the reason
For this display, the Graduation Season,

For bringing others here, the parents too,
Who come to see what learned people do;
To see their Kevin with ungainly caper
Make for the stage, collect his bit of paper,
Whilst bosoms heave with just parental pride
As when they see their Kevin certified;
A greasy, broad, unbeaten-buttocked lout,
For three years tickled, as he were a trout
By those who would his feeble mind enrich
Before they leave him helpless in the ditch.

Still, Mum may say when in the corner shop,
In awestruck whisper as her voice will drop,
"He's letters to his name," her darling son,
"Yes, five or six. Our May's boy's not got none."
Yet how May boasted when her daughter Mary
Had got herself a job as secretary,
And put the girl's typewriter in the window,
The curtains drawn so all the street would know.
Well, here is Kevin, qualified at last,
And May and all her progeny outclassed,
As Mum, her audience astonished, tells
How "Our Kevin's got his cap and bells."
As evidence of which, her son's renown,
His picture's on the sideboard in his gown.
It stood at first on top of her TV,
But there supported so unsteadily
A careless footstep or the merest cough
Disturbed it — it was always falling off.
Since repositioned at his mother's wish,
It stands beside the silver-plated dish
So both together now may be admired,
And at a glance her own ambition fired:
She wants her boy to live on milk and honey
And thinks degrees will pave the way to money.
Alas, dear Madam, from the dream awaken,
And your poor lad, I fear you are mistaken.
Where is the value, if you think there's any
In scraps of paper had at ten a penny,
When we the bottom of the barrel scrape
What's left for you or for your offspring ape?
Yet all that now disturbs a mother's pride,
Her husband Les is not on Kevin's side,
And more than once she's seen the dirty looks
Les gives to Kevin buried in his books.
She says: "Les doesn't know what Kevin does,"
And: "Les, love, our Kevin's not like us."
At which her husband has been heard to shout:
"I know he's not, the bl..dy layabout!"
Thus Leslie knows, intuitive his guess,
That Kevin is and always was a mess.

Teachers will teach and not respect the slob.
Their one concern is but to keep a job,
And so they care not what the trash they find
If it will serve to stuff his vacant mind.
If rubbish serves the purpose unalloyed,
It's he, not they, who will be unemployed.
Yet still they serve the tyro faithfully.
At least they gratify his vanity.
They give degrees in arts and thus delight
To boys and girls who cannot read nor write,
And BScs galore they're handing out
To lads and lasses both who cannot count,
And would as gladly give the same degrees
To household pets, to corgis, cats, canaries;
BAs to dogs if they sit up and beg;
To birds that balance on a single leg,
High-flying stars of ornithology,
They would award at least a PhD.
Degrees are given out to any fool

Contd. on next page

Who's tolerated long enough in school.
 Thus is the academic's fortune made,
 And all that's best in trusting youth betrayed,
 For in this hall I know of just a few
 Can do much more than Kevin's kind can do,
 With whom our Kevin's helpless to compete,
 Than such as he, in any race, more fleet;
 Sad victims of the academic's game,
 Paid off in Kevin's currency, the same,
 Whilst I am silent, for am I not paid
 To hold my peace and watch this masquerade;

*James Mottram, the writer of this poem, was formerly a lecturer in
 Social Psychology at the University of Salford (Lancs.)*

Abandon those for whom I hope and fear,
 Be sick at heart because I leave them here?

Could I but look into each honest face
 And teach them wisdom in the market place;
 Could I but be of service just to these,
 And thus my hemlock earn with Socrates?
 Should one speak here and now as he would speak,
 Then is he outcast, powerless, a freak.
 Meanwhile the length of this procession grows
 And like a snail moves on to where it goes.

EXCHANGE RATE MADNESS

With Britain tied to the ERM, money is going to continue in short supply and the economy is going to continue its slide downwards. PAUL GIFFORD-GIFFORD comments.

IN OCTOBER 1990, during the premiership of Margaret Thatcher, and when John Major was Chancellor of the Exchequer, Britain entered the Exchange Rate Mechanism of the European Monetary System. Our internationalist masters portrayed this as essential, both as a step towards closer European unity and to avoid economic 'isolation'.

Joining the ERM has already had a severely damaging effect on the British economy; it may yet prove to be the catalyst for total collapse. The CBI and small businesses are crying out for large cuts in the base rate of interest, currently 11 per cent, yet the Government dare not act as the Pound is now tied within specific bands to the German Mark.

Upon our entering the ERM, the Pound was given a target rate of exchange to the German Mark of £1 : 2.95DM. Due to the instability of the British economy, and the consequent volatility of the Pound, Sterling was placed in wider bands, which allowed it to float between 2.77DM and 3.13DM. Hope was expressed that Sterling would eventually move to narrower bands of approximately 2.89DM to 3.02DM. This process was openly stated by Euro-Federalist and President of the European Commission Jacques Delors to be Stage One of his three-point plan of exchange-rate stabilisation, followed by a single currency and an independent central bank.

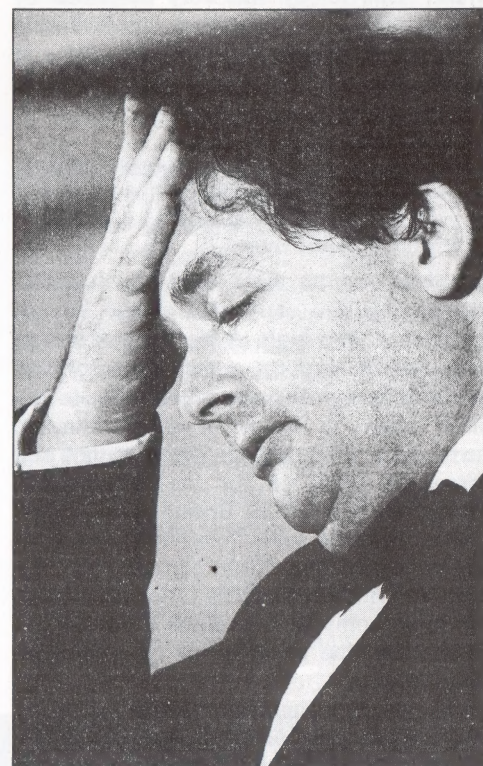
By agreeing to a specific rate of exchange for the Pound, the British Government has surrendered control over the direction of the British economy. Recession is biting deeply, bankruptcies are soaring and the dole queues are growing by the day. Businesses are crippled by the massive burden of debt; money which was borrowed during the 'Lawson Boom' of the late 1980s, when the base rate was 7 per cent, has currently to be repaid at 11 per cent and over. It is

impossible for all but the most profitable of firms to borrow at such a high rate to finance the investment and training which are essential to our survival as an industrial power.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Britain's membership of the ERM means that interest rates cannot be cut to any significant extent. The reason for this lies in the international system of currency dealing. As the British economy is now so fundamentally weak, with the manufacturing sector, one fifth of which was lost in the recession at the beginning of the 1980s, suffering the brunt of the new recession, British interest rates have to be relatively high to entice 'hot money' (that is money shifted around between countries to find the highest rate of interest) to stay in British accounts. If the Government were to cut interest rates to ease the burden of debt and to stop, or even reverse, the decline in investment, this 'hot money' would flow from Britain to accounts in other countries. A significant proportion would flow to accounts in German banks. This would create a supply of pounds on the international money markets and a greater demand for German marks. Thus the relative value of the Pound Sterling to the German mark would fall. This the Government, by entering the Exchange Rate Mechanism, has vowed not to let happen. Herein lies the crux of the problem.

It should be noted that there has been much speculation that the Bundesbank may raise German interest rates due to a moderate increase in inflation resulting from the rapid unification of the two Germanies and their two very different economies, and the decision to value the Deutschmark and the Ostmark as one to one. In a sane world,



NIGEL LAWSON

When Chncellor, he pushed hard for Britain to link herself up with the European Exchange Rate Mechanism. Now that this has happened, the nation has lost control over its own economic policies.

this German affair should be of negligible consequence to Britain; but under the conditions that presently exist, if the Germans increase their rate of interest the German Mark will become even more attractive to the international financial speculators. Thus the British Government may in future be forced to increase the base

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EXCHANGE RATE MADNESS

(Contd. from prev. page)

rate of interest, from which all loans such as mortgages are decided, when businessmen, the unemployed, those facing redundancy, home-owners, indeed everyone except usurers, demand a cut.

EXACERBATION OF RECESSION

Following a policy where the maintenance of a set exchange rate is considered of the utmost importance has exacerbated the present recession. It is also, it should be noted, partly to blame for the onset of the recession in the first place. The former Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, tried unsuccessfully to force Mrs. Thatcher into the ERM in 1985. Following this failure, Lawson decided to shadow the German Mark anyway by trying to maintain an exchange rate of £1 : 3DM, with interest rates as the sole weapon. Thus the British economy ebbed and flowed, boomed and slumped, depending on the value of the German Mark! This idiocy was ably described by former cabinet minister Nicholas Ridley in the *Sunday Times* on the 7th July, as follows:-

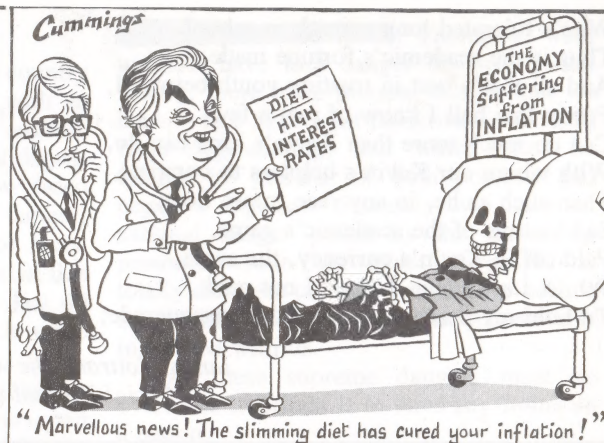
"In 1988 the results of putting exchange-rate stability above domestic stability had been to increase the money supply when no increase was called for; in 1989 it was to reduce the money supply when it was already in heavy retreat."

It has become clear over the last few months that the entry rate of the Pound, 2.95DM, is too high. A high Pound means that British exports seem expensive to potential foreign customers, who have to pay much more in terms of their domestic currencies. Thus British firms cannot sell abroad to make up for the difficulty of selling in recession-hit Britain. Worse still, foreign imports seem relatively cheap; as foreign currency is worth relatively less, the price to British consumers is lower. This is a false economy; British firms are going out of business due to an influx of artificially cheap imports.

The present Chancellor, Norman Lamont, could act now to prevent further disaster. Yet he does not want to ask for a devaluation of the Pound, which is possible under the ERM (but would not be with a single European currency), as this would involve a massive loss of face. A cut in interest rates would bring the Pound down to a more reasonable level, thus helping British firms to compete, while simultaneously removing the millstone of very high debt repayment from the neck of business. The Chancellor's intransigence, and insistence that "we joined at the right level," is reminiscent of Churchill's refusal to devalue in the mid-1920s, which had a catastrophic effect on the economy. Lamont's argument is that cheaper consumer goods reduce inflation, and that too large a cut in interest rates might fuel another credit boom. His

PRODUCT OF FINANCIAL 'ORTHODOXY'

This *Sunday Express* cartoon by Cummings, published on August 18th, hits the nail well on the head.



unwillingness to move away from a debt-financed economy, and his blinkered attitude that cheap imports are somehow beneficial, are leading this country to ruin, as many willing and capable workers are made redundant. Lamont described this in parliament as "a price well worth paying."

FATALLY FLAWED SYSTEM

All of the foregoing exposes the fatally flawed nature of the present system. Money was supposed to be the servant of the national economy instead of being its master, as is the case now. As Mr. Tyndall described the situation in *The Eleventh Hour*, this is equivalent to the number of airline flights being determined by the rate at which flight tickets are printed, rather than the other way round. The industry, grit and ability of the British worker count for nought if the financiers can make better profits from the sweat-shops of the Far East.

There is a way to avoid the impending disaster: the nationalist way. A nationalist

government would issue necessary money into the economy debt-free, removing the terrible burden of debt from small businesses, which, free from the bankers' stranglehold, would once again be the lifeblood of a resurgent British economy. Such a government would block imports of manufactured goods, granting British producers free and unrivalled access to the whole domestic market. In addition, investment would be nationally controlled, so that British money would not go overseas whatever the attraction of interest rates there. Under such a system, the cycles of boom and slump would become a distant memory. The savings of retired folk would retain their value. And those who could not find re-employment in the normal scheme of things would obtain jobs in massive public works programmes, building the hospitals, schools and railways that we so desperately need. We owe it to our forefathers to reclaim our land and our wealth from the international financiers and speculators; when we do, Britain will be great again.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

In almost all other aspects the moderate man who espouses moderate views and moderate things can find himself enticed onto a battleground which is not of his own choosing.

The bait most commonly used to muddle and infuriate the *Lemmus Moderatus* is a strong suggestion of extremism. At the very hint of this, the most immoderate of all possible attitudes, his nostrils twitch and he goes off on a wild ramble which, if suitably supported among the rest of the swarm, can carry him right over the precipice. To achieve this dramatic effect it is not always necessary to define the attitudes and viewpoints wherein the elements of extremism reside. Sometimes the use of the word itself is quite sufficient, whether it come from an Anglican cleric or the editor of the *Morning Star*.

Moderates mumble a great deal about 'consensus' and the need to find a compromise or the middle way. They are in their element with pendulums and other such symbolic digitalia, but the trouble is they can never recover their bearings once the pointer has started to oscillate around a bit. Trying as always for that elusive median, they find themselves aiming at a moving target, and can often be detected clinging to an upper quadrant in the fond belief that they are occupying the bottom dead centre.

Angus Maude MP, who is apparently not a lemming, once declared that there was no middle ground between common sense and lunacy — and that very aptly describes the cruel dilemma in which the moderate finds himself as he endeavours to compromise and rationalise all the nastiness out of terror, revolution and communist collectivism.

James Gibb Stuart (THE LEMMING FOLK)

LET US NOT FORGET EUGENICS

JOHN GRAHAM warns that the science of racial improvement is vital to the survival of civilisation

SHORTLY after the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, a captivating book was published. It was written by an American eugenicist, Lothrop Stoddard. Its title was *The Revolt Against Civilisation*, and it was sub-titled: *The Menace of the Underman*.

Stoddard's basic theme was that civilisation, however solid it may seem, is actually deceptively flimsy. That is to say the foundations upon which civilisations rest are precarious and can collapse, as was the case with all great civilisations which came into existence in the past, such as the Roman.

What is the elusive explanation behind this potential for collapse of all nations, however great they may become? According to Stoddard, it is racial impoverishment.

Stoddard saw civilisation itself as in fact the prime maker of racial impoverishment. The first great burden of civilisation is the phenomenon of 'structural overloading': as a civilisation becomes more advanced, the intellectual demands upon each successive generation grow greater, with the result that the less able members of the population cannot adapt to the changes required of them, so that the ranks of the unemployed swell with each generation. Stoddard reminds us that the Lamarckian theory of 'acquired intelligence' is bunk; the intellectual potential of the population remains unaltered even though technologically a nation may be advancing swiftly and more of its people are given the advantages of education.

DYSGENIC TENDENCY

Furthermore, in addition to the problems of structural overloading, certain factors pertaining to modern civilisation, far from improving the intelligence level of the

population, actually work in the opposite direction, leading to what is called a dysgenic tendency. The most gifted section of the population are greatly demanded by society, and are thus the most career-orientated. The consequence of this is that many of them have few children, and sometimes none at all. And since intelligence is highly subject to the influence of heredity the implications are that with each passing generation the proportion of individuals in the population with high ability grows cumulatively smaller. And it is this section of the population upon which society relies for real progress in all spheres (including the inventive and innovative spheres of industry).

On the other hand, individuals of low ability continue to produce quite large numbers of offspring, particularly when given extra encouragement to do so by social welfare benefits.

In addition to this, the great advances made by medicine result in the survival of a great many more children of the kind who, in the past, would have died early in life because of hereditary physical weaknesses. Many of these children grow up to breed more of their kind. Thus does 'civilisation' result in a dysgenic process physically as well mentally.

The net result is therefore a process of racial degeneration. And this process, in conjunction with the phenomenon of 'structural overloading' described earlier, is potentially perilous for a civilised nation — and for an important reason.

THE RESENTMENT OF THE UNDERMAN

As civilisation becomes more advanced, with a greater portion of work performed by machines and a correspondingly lesser

portion by the human hand, a progressively larger number of people find themselves unemployable because of an inability to adapt. And this growing army of unadaptable people develop a blind hatred of civilisation in all its manifestations and nurture a desire to destroy it. This is the chief burden of civilisation, according to Stoddard: the atavistic revolt of the Underman.

This menace is made all the greater by the activities of the 'tainted genius', the man of high brainpower but flawed character, who articulately promotes the destructive cause of the Underman. Stoddard gives two examples of this type: Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Leo Tolstoy.

Stoddard believed that the *weltanschauung* of the Underman had reached its full maturity in Bolshevism, Bolshevism in practice as well as in theory. Bolshevism, with its great fetish with the 'proletariat', encapsulates, whatever the intellectual flavour in which the theory is presented, the base desire of the Underman to destroy civilisation. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was therefore seen by Stoddard as a triumph of the Underman over civilisation. The Bolsheviks decimated the ranks of the most useful contributors to civilisation in Russia and elsewhere where they were victorious, and thus brought racial impoverishment to the countries affected.

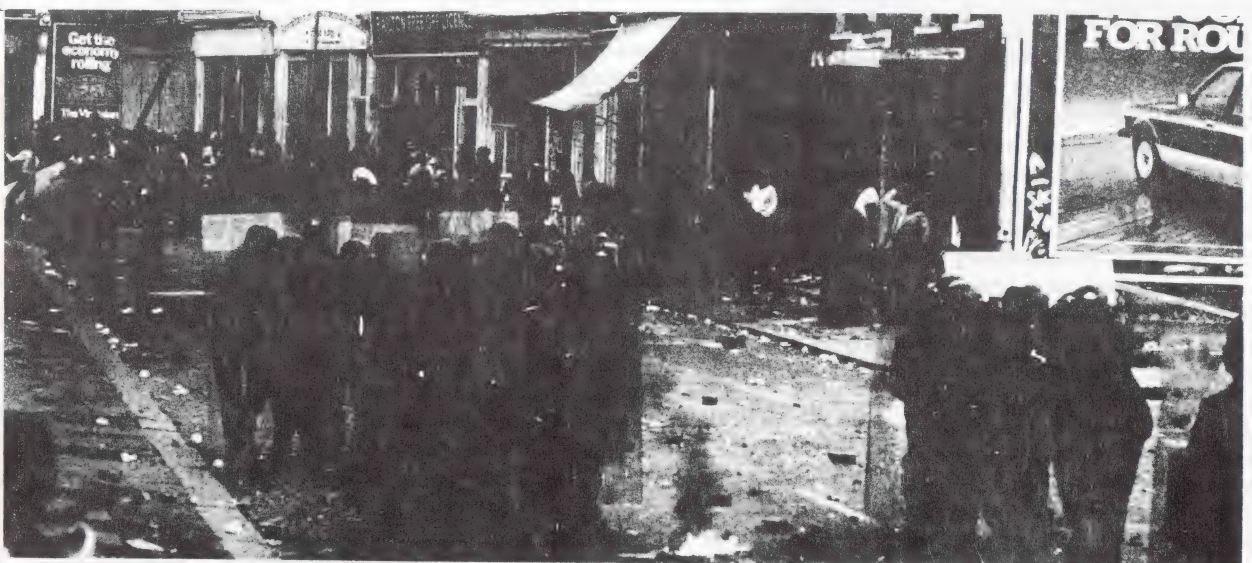
CALL FOR EUGENICS

Stoddard concluded that such a calamity would befall the West in the fullness of time unless society could be persuaded to accept the necessity of a eugenic programme. This would preferably include both **positive** eugenics, which is the policy whereby the

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RIOT AND MAYHEM

When two groups are brought together which cannot share the same culture and civilisation, some members of the the guest group will resent their inability to compete and will rebel against the host group — thus leading to gradual destabilisation.



LET US NOT FORGET EUGENICS

(Contd. from prev. page)

most gifted sections of the population are encouraged to have more children, and negative eugenics, the policy whereby the inferior sections of the population are limited to one child and the really defective, such as the mentally handicapped, are compulsorily sterilised.

Stoddard based his ideas upon the scientific conclusions drawn from the study of heredity; and he was appalled by the fact that the more science was refuting the environmentalist position (the theory that human achievement is shaped by social, educational and economic conditions rather than by heredity) the more society angrily denied its conclusions and thus scorned eugenics and eugenicists without even giving the matter a hearing.

It goes without saying that in the later part of the 20th century the bias against eugenics is as great as, and possibly greater than, it was when Stoddard wrote his book. Consequently, if Stoddard was right when he said that modern western civilisation was giving rise to racial impoverishment and thus the eventual decay and collapse of that very civilisation itself, we are just a little nearer that precipice now than then.

NEW DANGER

If, by the early 20th century, this country and the western world were faced with an internal racial problem requiring a eugenic programme to prevent the biological degeneration of our own race, we are now faced with an additional problem, a new danger, through the presence of millions of racial aliens in our midst, who have arrived in this and other western countries in the last 40 years and who are breeding much more rapidly than we are.

According to intelligence tests carried out in the First World War on US soldiers, and which were cited in Stoddard's book, the

[REDACTED]

And yet with crude disregard for the wisdom contained in all these researches our rulers have brought these people here to become members of an advanced industrialised civilisation!

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Therefore, what we now have is a danger on two fronts. Firstly, there is an internal danger that we have to face to prevent the British race itself from degenerating, and which must be tackled by policies of both positive and negative eugenics. Secondly, we have an external danger posed by the increasing presence within our midst of people of totally different cultures whom all evidence so far has shown cannot be successfully integrated with us.

Both these supreme dangers must be overcome if Britain is to have any future as a nation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Certain passages in this article have been blacked out because current laws in force in the United Kingdom prohibit the expression of opinions that might be thought displeasing to members of the ethnic minorities. It should be stated that this magazine does not wish to cast any aspersions on the qualities of non-European racial groups in as much as these are suited to running their own societies and maintaining their own cultures in their traditional ethnic homelands; we simply believe that these qualities are different from those required to survive in and contribute to the societies of the European West, and therefore we advocate separation of white and non-white races in the interests of all.

EVOLUTION IS NO LIE!

LINDA MILLER challenges an assertion from an earlier article in *Spearhead*

IN the March issue of *Spearhead* an article appeared entitled 'Are we seeing the coming death of a world of lies?' This otherwise valuable article contained one falsehood; it claimed that Evolution was one of the lies that the powers that be are trying to perpetuate. In fact the opposite is the case: Evolution is a fundamental truth which the powers that be are trying to suppress.

The sub-title for Darwin's *Origin of the Species* is *The Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Existence*. This is the principle behind Evolution, and it is a justification for a racially-oriented outlook. A race is a strain, or sub-species, which either survives or dies out, depending on its circumstances and its ability to adapt.

Evolution is true (because we cannot always have had the same physical form as we do now) and it is also true that evolution happens through natural selection. An understanding, however basic, of the mechanism of evolution through natural selection is essential for the white race. Without this understanding, all other knowledge is irrelevant and misplaced. This simple explanation represents the reason for our existence and the whole purpose of our

existence.

Darwin's 'theory' of evolution is only termed a theory because it has not been replicated under laboratory conditions. Under such a definition, it must always remain a 'theory'. It is possible, however, under laboratory conditions artificially to evolve living organisms through artificial selection. This selection involves choosing certain individual plants, animals, etc., for specific traits which are desired (for example, strength, tallness or colour) and breeding these individuals together to form the next generation, which will have inherited the traits, and then the best specimens can again be selected and bred. Man is the selector in artificial selection. In natural selection, environmental factors affect the likelihood of certain individuals to survive and breed. A helpful example of the mechanism is the way giraffes evolved long necks. Here is a slightly simplified explanation of how this happened.

First of all, giraffes had short necks, but due to random mutations in the genes of the embryo giraffes there were some differences in neck-length between individuals. When there was a lot of greenery and little competition for it, the short-necked giraffes

had enough food and could easily survive. Then later, circumstances changed. Greenery became scarcer, and those individual giraffes with shorter necks could not reach high enough to feed, and therefore tended to die without reproducing and passing on their genes for short necks. Instead, the slightly longer-necked giraffes passed on their genes, and the next generation consisted, on average, of even longer-necked individuals. Further food scarcity meant that the procedure was naturally repeated, with each succeeding generation subject to this selection. The result was that the necks tended to get longer and longer, until they reached the length with which we are familiar today.

THE POLITICAL FACTOR

Genetic determination of human behaviour is a very controversial issue, and for political reasons. Those 'scientists' who criticise genetic determination make no secret of their left-wing bias. Their criticisms receive a lot of publicity. This has led to Darwin's 'theory' of Evolution being attacked fiercely because of its implications

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of the genetic determination of behaviour and its overt advocacy of the preservation of one's genes and one's own kind. Darwin has been brought up to date, and criticisms of his ideas totally demolished with great ease, by the genius Richard Dawkins. Dawkins is

for any behaviour in response to experiences in society is genetically determined, and that the extent to which such potential is brought out is undoubtedly affected by experience. That much is really just common sense.

The opposing theory is that genetics are unimportant to human behaviour, and that all inequalities between people of different races, and between individuals within the same race, are entirely due to experience. According to this theory, all human behaviour is learnt and all people have the same potential. Thus: differences in sex, race or intelligence would not exist given an ideal, equal society.

It seems so obvious that the latter idea is nonsense that one has to be suspicious as to how such an idea is given any credibility at all, let alone allowed to become the socially accepted one of our times. I am certain that the foremost expounders of this communist balderdash know as well as I do that it is simply not true. What they cannot bear is the thought of people finding out that genetics are the key to the whole meaning of life, for that would demolish their ideology once and for all. They therefore contrive to ensure that the truth is kept away from the vast majority of people.

LEFT-WING APPROACH

The left-wing approach to the matter is clearly set out by S. Rose, L.J. Kamin and R.C. Lewontin in their deliberate smoke-screen publication *Not in our Genes: Biology, Ideology and Human Nature*. It is their contention that in the historical mission of the bourgeois classes to exploit workers and oppress minorities we have had so great a need to 'legitimise' our evil activities that first of all we used religion as the legitimator and then later have found an increasing need to use science to the same end.

The authors accuse socio-biologists of claiming that "the details of present and past social arrangements are the inevitable manifestations of the specific action of

genes." In fact, as Dawkins says, no academic socio-biologist has ever made any specific claims to this effect. There is no need to. This political conclusion is one that the communists, like all others who, deep-down, understand the genetic argument, can easily deduce by observing the biological evidence. Rose *et al* are simply giving ideology priority over truth. According to Dawkins' own account, as stated in his book *The Blind Watchmaker*:-

"The Lamarckian theory (of Evolution) seems to have great emotional appeal, for certain types of individual as well as for laymen. I was one approached by a colleague, a celebrated Marxist historian and a most cultivated and well-read man. He understood, he said, that the facts all seemed to be against the Lamarckian theory, but was there really no hope that it might be true? I told him that in my opinion there was none, and he accepted this with sincere regret, saying that for ideological reasons he had wanted Lamarckism to be true. It seemed to offer such positive hopes for the betterment of humanity."

All nationalists should beware of being misled by claims that Genetics have been proven to be irrelevant or that Evolution has been disproved. Evolution through natural selection is, by logic as well as by scientific analysis, undoubtedly true. There can be no credible alternative to this, even hypothetically. The sad fact is that the general public doesn't even know what natural selection is! Consider it your duty to find out. You cannot expect the media to inform you.

Knowledge is power!

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GIRAFFES

They developed their long necks by competing amongst each other for food from the trees.

a lecturer in Zoology at Oxford. His books are essential reading.

It has to be stressed that those who, like myself, advocate the genetic determination of human behaviour do not (as everyone would like to think we do) suggest that an individual's conduct is totally decided by his genes and is in no way influenced by external factors, such as his experiences in society. What we say is that his potential

'BERLIN WALLS' OF THE MIND

A look at the psychological tyranny dominating the peoples of the modern West, by WULSTAN TEDDER

FEW PEOPLE, it seems, realise the extent of the mental, or psychic, slavery that today exists among the white peoples of the world, and fewer still realise just how fast this subjection is increasing.

I am referring to the acceptance, not only by governments but by the majority of peoples, of certain ideas and beliefs all of which are related in their origins, aims and intent. These ideas have been ceaselessly propagated for well over 50 years and are now taught in the schools and institutions of every European country and every society

(such as those of Canada, Australia and the USA) where the cultural infrastructure is basically European in origin. It is accurate to speak here of a 'mental Berlin Wall' which restrains and restricts, and behind which there is subjugation and a conformity of ideas and opinions. Indeed, one can go so far as to say that, in the West, the actual Berlin Wall and all that it implied, was no longer needed because a psychological one had been built instead.

These ideas and beliefs include those of multi-racialism, of the 'equality' of the

sexes, of a commitment to what is described as a 'free' and 'democratic' society and the acceptance of what might be called the 'consumer ethos'. Governments have made, and are continuing to make, laws which aim not only to bring about conditions conforming to these ideas and goals but which also criminalise those who do not accept them — 'race relations' laws being an obvious example. The result of this has been the creation of a certain uniformity within and between societies which now extends

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'BERLIN WALLS' OF THE MIND

(Contd. from prev. page)

around the world. Britain, Germany, France, Canada, Australia, the United States — it really makes no difference, for all are oriented in the same direction and all are committed to achieving basically the same things, with their many millions of citizens for the most part passively accepting what is being done.

CREEPING TYRANNY

What this amounts to is a creeping tyranny — all the more insidious because it is for the most part unseen and does not involve direct physical repression. The goals and aims are being achieved by the control of minds: by programmes of 'education' and by the covert suppression of those people and ideas opposed to the process. Of course, sometimes the tendency becomes more obvious than at other times — as, for instance, in the machinery now being erected in the United States to ensure college students do not use 'unacceptable' racial and sexual language, with expulsion from college as an 'acceptable' penalty* — but even this brings forth no more than feeble counter-action and protest, as has happened, for instance, in Britain where local councils have evicted from their homes people being found being 'racist' towards their neighbours.

Of course, all this is defended in the name of abstract ideas like 'freedom', 'equality' and 'democracy', and these words, and others like them, have become almost a sacred litany chanted by believers and used to brand nonconformists as heretics. They are also used to justify the fining or imprisonment of those who act against this *status quo*.

What all these ideas have done is make the individual rootless — cut off from his or her instincts — within a society which lacks any meaning or purpose and therefore is itself rootless. The individual, just as much as society as a whole, is educated into believing in a set of values and ideas that are totally abstract, artificial and unnatural. The result: the societies of the West which we have at the moment, with their enormous crime rates, their drug problems, their soulless materialism and their escalating levels of mental sickness — societies that are, in clinical terms, neurotic and diseased.

LOSS OF BALANCE

Put simply, balance has been lost — both within the individual himself and within those groups to which the individual belongs. This process is not new; it has been going on for a long time. But all modern abstract ideas and beliefs, like socialism, sociology and equality, and the propensity to embrace the weakness inherent in liberalism,

have not only accelerated this loss of balance but make it increasingly difficult to restore it.

Balance, for an individual, lies in being a product of the past and part of the seed for the creation of the future, instead of just an atom living for himself in the present and with no obligations towards tomorrow. It means, in other words, being a link in a

for excellence makes nonsense of the abstract and unnatural idea of 'equality'. Over the centuries, this urge evolved and created the larger groupings which we know today as 'nations', specific geographical areas inhabited by peoples sharing a common racial heritage, traditions and culture. And it has been this growth that has made civilisation possible: civilisation which



THE LAND OF BRITAIN

To us, it is territory of sacred trust for which our ancestors have fought and died. According to present-day values, it is a mere marketplace commodity, to buy or sell.

family — between ancestors and posterity, a part of the 'stock' or 'race'.

From this comes a sense of **belonging** — and often it includes the area or region where the person is born, an affinity with country and landscape. This belonging is primarily instinctive, and it is natural — as is the pride which usually accompanies it. In a healthy society, or community, part of this sense is achieved through the force of tradition — through a shared history and heritage: through tales of hardships overcome, challenges met, yes and enemies defeated in war; through acceptance of customs and observance of folklore. However, just as important is a will to achievement, a desire for excellence. This often takes the form of competition and sometimes adventure. Yet there is a natural balance between 'looking back' toward heritage and 'looking forward' towards new vistas and goals, and a successful society is one that has achieved that balance. Such successful societies have been called 'civilisations', and they succeed for as long as the balance is there — as long as there is **instinct** (and what results from instinct applied practically: 'common sense') and that feeling of belonging, and as long as there is a questing for new fields to conquer — the faustian trait that distinguishes the peoples of the West, in particular those indigenous to Northern Europe.

SENSE OF RACE

Expressed simply and bluntly, this instinct is in part a **racial** awareness, and this quest

emerged when a quest for excellence became directed. Part of this direction was achieved, whether we may like the thought or not, by wars and conquest.

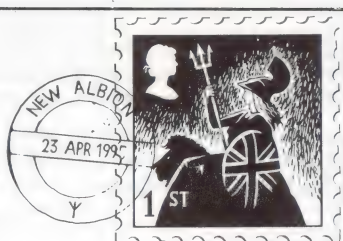
Today, the balance of our own civilisation has been lost, and the majority have come to accept that by some magical or political means we can so set ourselves above the laws of nature that we can dispense with instinct, racial vitality, the quest for excellence and the conquest of new frontiers, and live in perpetual peace and comfort so long as we adhere to certain abstract ideas and beliefs. This of course is immature, unwise and arrogant. It is what the Ancient Greeks called *hubris* — that is insolence towards the gods and nature.

It is, unfortunately, currently not fashionable (and it is sometimes even dangerous) to embrace the eternal wisdoms, part of which means believing that we as people, just as much as our environment, require balance for health. For us as people, this balance comes from accepting our racial instincts instead of trying to suppress them, understanding and valuing our national heritage, even being prepared when necessary to fight for it. This 'racial ecology' is as vital to our civilisation, and future civilisations, as an understanding of ordinary ecological balance is important for the future of the Earth we live in.

To try and restore this balance within society is a goal to which once again we must aspire. Without it there will assuredly be a nemesis not only for our civilisation but for this Earth as well.

* This idea has recently spread to British universities.

RACE
AND
NATION



The Editor
'Spearhead'
PO Box 117
Welling
Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: I could not help but notice from pictures in the newspapers and on TV that the recent welcome-home parade through London by the servicemen and women who served in the Gulf War was attended by spectators who were entirely white — although our capital is inhabited by a population of which probably 20 per-cent is coloured.

We are always being told that the coloureds amongst us are as 'British' as the indigenous Whites, but obviously anything that truly represents Britain, like our armed forces (whatever the rights and wrongs of the Gulf War), is not regarded by these people as their own. Who can blame them — this is not their country so why should they feel British?

H. JONES
Wallasey, Merseyside

SIR: I watched the 'anti-fascist rally' in Edinburgh last month. It was attended by a crowd of about 200 and took place in front of the Art Museum. Present were nose-rings and dyed hair flashing gaily in the sun. The banners proclaimed 'Communist Party', 'Trosky', 'Red Army', 'Socialist Workers' — and so on, thus leaving us in no doubt as to who was behind the event.

The most important speaker of the day was undoubtedly the young lady from the Scottish National Party, whose unequivocal statements left us in no doubt as to the colour of the 'New Scotland' proclaimed by the SNP. The prominent role of the 'Black Scots' envisioned by this party will come as a distinct shock to those Scots who joined the party in the belief that it stood for the preservation of their Celtic heritage.

It was stated that "well organised, paramilitary, hardened thugs" were molesting schoolchildren all over Scotland. None, however, molested those speaking.

The rally was instructive as to just who the 'anti-racists' really are — and the extent of their real support.

J. HARRINGTON
Edinburgh

SIR: It appears that your columns have not yet covered the issue of age discrimination in employment and its effect in eroding the

rights of our fellow countrymen even to work in their own land.

The vast majority of organisations, both private and government, will not even consider people over 35 for any but the lowest paid and least skilled jobs. A large proportion of job advertisements even advise older people not to apply. Nearly all people in the age-group affected are of course native Britons. Recent demographic changes have meant that there are insufficient British young people to meet the demand for labour. Your readers will immediately detect that the shortfall is naturally to be met by the importation of more immigrants.

Thus the most experienced and qualified members of our population are *en masse* being locked out of their own economy. The lack of coverage being given to this issue by the media is of course entirely predictable.

The singular beauty of this scheme systematically to replace Britons with immigrants, from the standpoint of those operating it, is that few people would believe that any employer would willingly refuse to give jobs to the best qualified section of the population.

M. PEIRCE
London N.W.5

SIR: I read in the *Observer* recently that the British National Party is attracting support from an increasingly broad section of society. Of this I have no doubt!

I am employed by a local authority, and my work brings me into contact with people from a wide variety of backgrounds. Whilst all remain cautious in what they say, there is no doubt that the philosophy of multi-racialism is making less sense to them than it did. And in private, once confidence is gained, it is surprising (then again, maybe it isn't) just how intense their resentment is.

I occupy a relatively senior post in a social services department, and I am acutely

aware of a growing dissatisfaction amongst many of my colleagues and staff as they are expected to bend over backwards to meet the incessant demands of the so-called 'ethnic minorities'.

Local government appears to me to be a hotbed of 'anti-racist' repression. No more 'white' or 'black' coffee may be ordered from the tea lady; it has to be with or without milk! The local government union NALGO is in the grip of the 'anti-racist' fanatics and their brothers-in-arms of the Socialist Workers' Party. But fortunately for the ordinary members the constant multicultural bleating has the opposite effect to that which is intended. Even though most pay public lip-service to the notion of racial equality (because, don't forget, their jobs depend on it) their racism grows with every directive from their respective race equality departments.

Even the self-proclaimed "independent voice of social work," the weekly magazine *Community Care*, is forced to recognise this growing resentment. In a semi-literate article by regular contributor, immigrant Sharma Ahmed, the nationalist movement gets a mention.

Who knows, in years to come, instead of 'Gay Social Workers', 'Lesbian Social Workers', 'Black Social Workers' and 'Disadvantaged Social Workers' of every hue, maybe we'll have 'Nationalist Social Workers'. Now there's a thought!

Because of the certainty that I would lose my job if it were known that I had written this letter, I must ask you not to publish my name and address.

NAME AND ADDRESS SUPPLIED

SIR: Colin Burges in 'Whose Treason?' was spot on. Why condemn Burgess and Blunt when we honour MacMillan and Wilson?

T. BENNETT (Mrs.)
Southampton

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TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

★ **UNCONDITIONAL HATRED (Capt. Russell Grenfell) £8.00.** An exposure of the hate campaign against Germany before and during World War II conducted by British politicians, together with its disastrous consequences. 1953, 273pp.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE, THE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by communists and Zionists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John

Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £4.70. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WHAT 1992 REALLY MEANS (Dr. Brian Burkitt & Mark Baimbridge) £1.50. Two academic economists show the dangers to Britain from involvement in the Single European Market. A booklet packed with facts and figures. 1989, 44pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £9.75. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history. 1986, 216pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH, THE (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where specifically stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 40p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 23p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 47p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Gulf War: Moslem threat (new leaflet). This leaflet points out how the war in the Middle East has exposed big internal divisions in Britain, with many Moslems on one side and most of the indigenous population on the other — another indicator of the harmful consequences of the multi-racial and multi-faith society.

If we were black... Leaflet drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Leaflet opposing

Government plan to admit a quarter of a million or more Hong Kong Chinese into Britain.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £3.60 for 1,000 and £4.15 for 2,000.

FORTHCOMING ELECTION: A MESSAGE TO THE VOTERS

If you want to defend
RIGHTS FOR WHITES
— then you must vote

**BRITISH NATIONAL
PARTY**

In the next election you can vote for Britain's new and fastest-growing party, the British National Party. This is the only party that will put the British people first in this area — in jobs, in housing, in education and in social welfare.

Native-born British people are fast becoming second class citizens in their own country. Only the British National Party will defend their rights, the rights of the white community.

The towns and cities of Britain have suffered for years under the Tories, Labour and the Liberals/Liberal Democrats. Now is your chance to vote for a real change. For your children's sake, you must vote for your British National Party candidate.

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY ✕

Find out more about us by writing for information. Please fill in your name and address, below and send it on, together with 50p in stamps in large coins.

Name _____

Address _____

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

Printed & published by BNP, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

NEW
LEAFLET
For election
'warm-up'
purposes
(see above)

BNP Posters (large)

Tomorrow belongs to us! Picture of young couple with Union flags and mountain scene in background. Poster is in three colours and measures 17.7in x 24.85in. Price: 1-9 copies 30p each; 10-19 copies 26p each; 20-49 copies 20p each; 50 copies or over 15p each. Postage cost should be estimated on basis of one poster weighing app. 12g.

BNP Posters (medium)

THREE-COLOUR POSTER

Hong Kong Chinese: no room here! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Contains photo of crowd of Chinese. 1-9 copies 15p each; 10-19 copies 13p each; 20-49 copies 10p each; 50 copies or over 7½p each.

TWO-COLOUR POSTERS

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Poster version of leaflet on same theme (advertised in leaflet section). Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets 1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Drawing of white man with gag. Caption draws attention to state oppression and imprisonment of those who protest against immigrant invasion.

Support White South Africa! This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

Prices of two-colour medium-sized posters: 1-9 copies 12p each; 10-19 copies 10p each; 20-49 copies 8p each; 50 copies or over 6p each.

Medium-sized posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Postage costs should be estimated on basis of one poster

Contd. overleaf

British Nationalist

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 42p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £5.40 (British Isles) or £7.40 (overseas surface-mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.50 + 87p post
25 copies	£5.50 + £2.52 post
50 copies	£10.00 + £3.15 post
100 copies	£17.50 + £4.00 post
150 copies	£25.00 + £4.30 post
200 copies	£30.00 + £5.00 post
300 copies	£42.00 + £6.05 post
400 copies	£55.00 + £6.05 post
500 copies	£65.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£125.00) by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* entirely separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

weighing app. 6g.

BNP Stickers (two-colour)

Fight subversion: smash communism!
Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)
Start repatriation!
Make Britain strong! (same as poster)
Ban imports! (same as poster)
Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)
Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)
Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!
Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!
Love the White Race: protect its future!
Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!
Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!
Hong Kong Chinese: no room here!

Stickers measure 3.5in x 2.5in. They are available in gummed-backed or self-adhesive form, each containing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Gummed-back stickers cost £4 per 1,000 or 40p per 100. Self-adhesive stickers cost £1.50 per 100. Postage costs 32p per 100.

BNP Stickers (single-colour)

Stop immigration! Start repatriation!
Asian invasion No! Repatriation Yes!
 (Oblong stickers in red on white background)

BNP Circular sticker (two colour)

BNP. Party logo with full name and address.

The two foregoing stickers are self-adhesive and are priced at: 80 copies £1 plus 27p p&p; 500 copies £6 plus 55p p&p; 1,000 copies £12 plus £1.05 p&p.

BNP Recordings

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Wells, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £16.00 plus 87p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future'. Speeches by Charles Parker and John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I. Two studio talks: (1) 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage'; (2) 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall Speaks II. Two studio talks: (1) 'The case for nationalism'; (2) 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (about World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III. Two studio talks: (1) 'Why we must repatriate'; (2) 'Foundations of the national community'.

Tyndall Speaks IV. Two studio talks: (1) 'The way to full employment'; (2) 'The racial time-bomb'.

Recordings are on audio-cassette and cost £3.50 plus 32p p&p.

Other BNP publicity aids

(Obtainable from 9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA)

BNP visiting cards. Containing words 'With compliments' and featuring party name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Price: 50 cards at £2.00; 100 cards at £3.00 (both including p&p).

Allied publications

We recommend the following three publications which, although not connected with the British National Party, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription (UK) £8.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

BEHIND THE NEWS

Highly informative newsletter edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America

to: PO Box 130, Flesherston, Ontario N0C 1F0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. Behind the News is a 'must' for your reading table.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

"Emergency Committee" Calls For Ten Year Moratorium On Immigration - Adopts Senator Reynolds' Plan

THE TRUTH AT LAST
 NEWS SUPPRESSED BY THE DAILY PRESS

77% Oppose Immigration Rise

Conservative Members of Parliament (M.P.s) have voted a strong 178 to 100 in support of a ten year moratorium on immigration. The House of Commons has also passed a resolution that the Government should not increase the number of immigrants.

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The Truth at Last (sample shown above) is a hard-hitting paper produced and edited by the celebrated American patriot Dr. Edward R. Fields. It is a tabloid, normally of 12 pages, and is famed all over the world for its dynamic and factual reports of news not as a rule published in the 'orthodox' press. *The Truth at Last*, although dealing largely with American issues, covers news of international interest, including, not infrequently, items of special relevance to British readers. It is not nowadays aligned to any particular political organisation, and in consequence is refreshingly free from the partisan reporting and comment often found in other patriotic publications - the paper is in fact distributed by a wide variety of political groups in the United States and some overseas. A year's subscription to *The Truth at Last* costs US\$15.00 (approximately £8.40). British readers are advised to send international money orders made out in US currency, which can be obtained from any bank. Those seeking only sample copies are advised to send £1 in cash. Bank of Scotland pound notes, available from your bank, are the best method - if you send a £1 coin, sellotape it to a piece of flat cardboard. All communications to *The Truth at Last*, PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

Anonymity not respected

Will everyone please note: Our Editor is quite happy to receive letters of criticism from readers, with regard both to the content of *Spearhead* and the running of the British National Party, and is always prepared to consider the views expressed and respond to them courteously - provided that the writers show like courtesy on their part by stating their names and addresses.

In the case of letters of criticism that are sent anonymously and with no address, not only can these not for obvious reasons be answered but nor are they even ever read. They are consigned immediately to the waste-paper bin, which is the only appropriate place for them. We hope that this information will save future correspondents of this kind the time writing and posting such letters, just as it will save us the time opening them.

ELECTION FUND

THE GENERAL ELECTION is now not far away and in consequence the task of raising money for the British National Party to fight the election must begin in earnest.

The BNP Election Fund was launched to finance the running of the election campaign at national level - as distinct from that which must be raised locally to finance each campaign.

A target figure of £5,000 for the Fund has now been set. We will give regular reports of progress in pursuing this sum.

£254.00 has been received in donations to the BNP Election Fund in the last month, bringing the total raised to £963.00. This leaves £4,037.00 still to be raised to reach the Fund's target of £5,000.

This Fund has now become the top financial priority for the coming months. All donations should be marked 'Election Fund' and sent to: BNP, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

£5,000

£4,000

£3,000

£2,000

£1,000

Zero

OCTOBER RALLY

Following the problems experienced on the day of last year's Annual October Rally held by the British National Party, the party has been endeavouring this year to obtain a booking of premises for its coming rally which will not subsequently be cancelled by the owners. Some months ago negotiations were entered into with a number of bodies owning assembly halls, and these are still proceeding. The party would by this time have preferred to have been able to announce the date of the rally so that everyone interested could set it aside well in advance. However, the fact is that those with whom the BNP has been in negotiation, including a number of local authorities, have adopted delaying tactics where they have not rejected the party's applications outright, and so far it has not yet been possible to make a firm booking of a hall that would permit the announcement of the date to readers. This is regretted, but everyone can rest assured that it is not for the want of trying. A great many naive people in Britain today think that they are living in a 'democracy' where the right of assembly is guaranteed. The experiences of the BNP prove that this is not the case. Nevertheless, the party is determined to obtain a location for its rally, and we will inform everyone of the date as soon as it is known.

New Groups

New BNP groups have been established during the last month in **Merseyside** (separate from the existing Liverpool Branch), **Stoke-on-Trent** and **Chesterfield**. Progress in the opening up of new units, and in the recruitment of new members, is now at record level.

Price increase

As from this issue, the price of a single copy of *Spearhead* goes up to 70p. For 2½ years we managed to hold our price at 60p in the face of rising production costs. A few months ago the print-finisher we had had for some time and who charged us very good rates took fright after pressures from some partners in his company and ceased serving us, compelling us to find an alternative finisher whose rates were somewhat higher. In addition, we have had to contend with moderate rises in printing costs that are no fault of our printer but simply a consequence of general inflation.

We have also been informed of coming rises in postage charges — yet again! As a result of this, our subscription rates have had to be increased over and above that which would have been necessary as a result of the production costs described. The new subscription rates can be found on page 15, as well as on the reminder notices sent with this issue to those whose renewals are due.

Notwithstanding these increases, *Spearhead* still maintains a price that compares well with most other publications of its kind and size.

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

NORTH WEST LONDON

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

SOUTH WEST LONDON

BCM Box 5103, London WC1N 3XX

SOUTH EAST LONDON

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

HILLINGDON

PO Box 275, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB10 8XU

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford TN26 3QP

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK

9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

MILTON KEYNES

PO Box 811, Bradwell Common, Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

LUTON & DUNSTABLE

PO Box 505, Houghton Regis, Dunstable, Beds. LU5 5YY

DEVON

PO Box 1, Torrington EX38 8HQ

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM

PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

WEST NOTTS.

PO Box 5, Eastwood, Notts. NG16 3RN

NEWARK

PO Box 5, Newark, Notts. NG24 3LD

PETERBOROUGH

PO Box 211, Peterborough, Cambs. PE3 8JE

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

OLDHAM

PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

ROCHDALE

PO Box 156, Rochdale, Lancs. OL7 5LG

LEEDS

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD

PO Box 6, Thornton, Bradford BD13 3QF

HUDDERSFIELD

PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

WAKEFIELD

PO Box 26, Wakefield WF2 9YT

DEWSBURY

PO Box 32, Dewsbury WF12 0YU

HALIFAX

PO Box 133, Halifax HX3 6HB

DARLINGTON

PO Box 61, Darlington, Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

EDINBURGH

PO Box 719, Edinburgh EH4 2SR

GLASGOW

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

PAISLEY

PO Box 72, Paisley, Renfrew PA2 0BH

DUNDEE

PO Box 161, Dundee DD1 9YR

The BNP also has units in Richmond-on-Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Isle of Sheppey, Watford, Gloucestershire, Bristol, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Stourbridge, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Chesterfield, Grantham, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Blackpool, Batley, Hull, York, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling & Alloa, Fife, Cumbernauld, Greenock, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire), Aberdeen, Inverness and Portadown (N. Ireland). If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale magazine distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from page 3)

as part of the same policy).

This, and nothing less than this, is what our rulers in Westminster are committed to bringing about. We should not be surprised, because they have been at it a long time.

Sub-humans on the increase

In the course of just two or three days, three revolting child murders occurred last month.

The culprits, if and when convicted, can look forward to being kept in comparative security and comfort for whatever spell of imprisonment the courts impose upon them. Something is clearly wrong here, but it is not all that is wrong.

Just how is society breeding these sub-human specimens in the numbers in which they are now manifesting themselves? It must be a society that is extremely sick, not to say diseased. This aside, we must be breeding a population with more than its share of genetic refuse. How are these trends going to be reversed? There is not space here for the answer; we just put the question.

Why all this ballyhoo?

The experience of Mr. John McCarthy of being a hostage in Lebanon for more than five years must have been a decidedly unpleasant one which none of us would like to share. His final release last month was very naturally a cause for celebration on the part of his family and close friends.

None of this, however, remotely justifies the atmosphere of hysteria surrounding that release that was built up by the mass media. The whole pantomime was quite sickening to those of us who have not entirely lost their sense of proportion.

On the day that McCarthy was freed, the affair was allowed virtually to dominate the TV news bulletins to the point of crowding almost all other news off the agenda. ITV main news at 10 p.m. proceeded for nearly an hour without mention of anything else that had happened during the day. Every minute detail of McCarthy's journey home was discussed at length, and it seemed at times, as the cameras were waiting to film him stepping off his plane at RAF Lyneham,

that news reporters were simply talking for the sake of talking in their efforts to keep the topic of the freed journalist in the forefront of the viewers' minds.

The next day one of the big topics of public discussion was what Mr. McCarthy had had for breakfast that morning. This was mentioned at least four times on TV news reports. Some papers on the same day devoted as much as eight or nine pages to coverage of the release and homecoming. In the *Daily Mail* a headline on one page screamed "Yellow ribbons flutter for a true British hero."

This really was going overboard. Throughout this country's long and turbulent history we have had many heroes: men, and sometimes women, who have displayed courage far above and beyond the call of duty in the carrying out of deeds that they had the option not to carry out had they so wished. Some truly incredible acts of human fortitude and daring have been recorded by our compatriots over the ages, both in war and peace, which fully qualify them to be described as heroes.

Neither John McCarthy nor those others with him who have been detained as hostages in the Middle East fall into this category. They did not choose their fate; it was forced upon them by their captors, as was the case with hundreds of thousands of British servicemen who became POWs during the two world wars of this century. The conditions endured by many of those servicemen, especially if they were so unfortunate as to be captives of the Japanese, were no less disagreeable than those endured by the Middle East hostages, including Mr. McCarthy. Yet we did not pin on the breast of every such POW the label of 'hero' — unless he engaged in some particularly intrepid action, such as an escape attempt made in extremely adverse circumstances and for which he underwent great suffering.

To refrain from designating the remainder of wartime POWs as 'heroes' is not to denigrate them nor to understate the unpleasant fate that they endured; it is merely to maintain the proper degree of exclusivity and specialness that has traditionally been reserved for the word 'heroism'.

That 'hero' is the name that we now give to the Middle East hostages is something

that indicates a gross and depressing devaluation of that word. Have our times really descended to such a level of softness and weakness, and are we consequently so lacking in real heroes to whom we can look up, that we have to confer upon these men a title that in the past was confined only to a very small *élite* among our people?

And is the world in which we live so unutterably dull and devoid of real-life drama that we have to make a grand historical epic out of a story that in normal times would not warrant more than perhaps ten column-inches on the inside pages of any newspaper?

There is another aspect to the McCarthy affair that was lucidly spelled out by Peregrine Worsthorne in the *Sunday Telegraph* on August 18th, when he said:-

"...the outpourings of popular joy at the release of John McCarthy were irresistably warm and human. But in the long run is it right or, if right, realistic for any society to show such concern with the fate of a single citizen? Will it be possible for a society so sensitive to the fate of every citizen to do what is necessary to protect itself? This is not at all the kind of sensitivity displayed in the 19th century by Lord Palmerston, who would not tolerate a foreign power harming so much as a hair on the head of a British subject with impunity. For Lord Palmerston's sensitivity sprang from national pride. Harming a British citizen was an affront to British power and had to be avenged by an exercise of British power — i.e. a gunboat, even if the crew of the gunboat were to perish in the operation. To maintain the honour of the nation any number of individual sailors could die without Lord Palmerston losing a night's sleep..."

We would most wholeheartedly agree with the foregoing sentiments, except to say that Lord Palmerston might very well have lost some sleep over such a decision, as would any national leader with normal human feelings. He would have been right, however, to subordinate any such feelings to the demands imposed by the national interest — something a Palmerston would most certainly have done but which our modern breed of 'statesmen' would be incapable of doing. Lord Palmerston lived and ruled in more robust times than those that have witnessed the effeminate shrieks, and the unwholesome soap opera, greeting the passage home of Mr. John McCarthy.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 30p for information pack to:-

P.O. BOX 117

WELLING

KENT DA16 3DW

(Telephone enquiries to 081 316 4721)

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....